

Advertise your brands in the ARGUS. People doing business should advertise it. By doing so you inform other people that you are on top of the earth. A business that cannot afford to advertise is not worth monkeying with. Remember the loss of a single steer, will more than pay for brand and paper for a year.

Should advertise their ear-marks in the ARGUS. The brand including paper one year, constitutes a small outlay, and may save you a "cut;" this one "saying" would pay cost of brand and paper for many years. Remember 'tis a business maxim: "a business which cannot afford to advertise, will not pay to follow." Gentlemen, send us your brands.

## THE RAILROADS.

## Atlantic &amp; Pacific R. R. Co.

## TIME TABLE.

| WESTWARD. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cal. Exp. | Cal. Exp. | Cal. Exp. |
| 6:00p     | 10:00p    | 10:00p    |
| 9:10a     | 1:20p     | 1:20p     |
| 4:00p     | 7:00p     | 7:00p     |
| 12:10p    | 3:00a     | 3:00a     |
| 4:50p     | 8:25a     | 8:25a     |
| 5:20p     | 9:10a     | 9:10a     |
| 8:10p     | 12:30p    | 12:30p    |
| 9:10p     | 1:55p     | 1:55p     |
| 11:20p    | 4:20p     | 4:20p     |
| 12:45a    | 6:50p     | 6:50p     |
| 1:45a     | 7:40p     | 7:40p     |
| 4:55a     | 1:55a     | 1:55a     |
| 7:50a     | 4:40a     | 4:40a     |
| 9:20a     | 6:25a     | 6:25a     |
| 1:40p     | 11:45a    | 11:45a    |
| 2:10p     | 12:15p    | 12:15p    |
| 6:05p     | 6:30p     | 6:30p     |
| 10:10p    | 10:45a    | 10:45a    |

**SUMMER OR WINTER.**  
The Santa Fe Route is the most comfortable Railway between California and the East. The meals at Harvey's Dining Rooms are an excellent feature of the line, and are only equaled by those served on the New Dining Cars which are carried on all limited trains. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado can be reached in no other way.

J. H. J. BYRNE,  
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Los Angeles, Cal.  
C. H. SPEERS,  
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, San Francisco, Cal.  
Gen'l Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

## S. F. &amp; P. P. Railway.

TIME TABLE No. 15.  
In effect December 25, at 12:05 a. m.

| SOUTH DAILY. | STATIONS.  | NORTH DAILY. |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Mod. Pass.   | Mod. Pass. | Mod. Pass.   |
| No. 31       | No. 1      | No. 32       |
| 2:00p        | 7:00a      | 5:20p        |
| 2:20p        | 7:17a      | 5:40p        |
| 2:40p        | 7:34a      | 6:00p        |
| 3:00p        | 7:51a      | 6:20p        |
| 3:20p        | 8:08a      | 6:40p        |
| 3:40p        | 8:25a      | 7:00p        |
| 4:00p        | 8:42a      | 7:20p        |
| 4:20p        | 8:59a      | 7:40p        |
| 4:40p        | 9:16a      | 8:00p        |
| 5:00p        | 9:33a      | 8:20p        |
| 5:20p        | 9:50a      | 8:40p        |
| 5:40p        | 10:07a     | 9:00p        |
| 6:00p        | 10:24a     | 9:20p        |
| 6:20p        | 10:41a     | 9:40p        |
| 6:40p        | 10:58a     | 10:00p       |
| 7:00p        | 11:15a     | 10:20p       |
| 7:20p        | 11:32a     | 10:40p       |
| 7:40p        | 11:49a     | 11:00p       |
| 8:00p        | 12:06p     | 11:20p       |
| 8:20p        | 12:23p     | 11:40p       |
| 8:40p        | 12:40p     | 12:00p       |
| 9:00p        | 12:57p     | 12:20p       |
| 9:20p        | 1:14p      | 12:40p       |
| 9:40p        | 1:31p      | 1:00p        |
| 10:00p       | 1:48p      | 1:20p        |
| 10:20p       | 2:05p      | 1:40p        |
| 10:40p       | 2:22p      | 2:00p        |
| 11:00p       | 2:39p      | 2:20p        |
| 11:20p       | 2:56p      | 2:40p        |
| 11:40p       | 3:13p      | 3:00p        |
| 12:00p       | 3:30p      | 3:20p        |
| 12:20p       | 3:47p      | 3:40p        |
| 12:40p       | 4:04p      | 4:00p        |
| 1:00p        | 4:21p      | 4:20p        |

Trains Nos. 41 and 42 run on alternate days. Information as to what days same will run will be furnished by agents on application. No. 1 makes connections at Ash Fork with A. & P. vestibule limited No. 3 from the east. This is the fastest train west of Chicago. No. 2 also connects with A. & P. No. 2 from the west.

Persons desiring to stay over at Ash Fork will find the best of accommodations at Fred Harvey's hotel. No. 2 makes close connection at Ash Fork with A. & P. No. 1 and A. & P. No. 1. A. & P. No. 1 reaches San Francisco 10:45 a. m. second morning. A. & P. No. 4 is a vestibule train running through Los Angeles to Chicago. Dining cars under the management of Fred Harvey, with his unexcelled service, care and attention to his guests.

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Jerome Junction with trains of U. & P. R. R. for Jerome. Connecting at Prescott with stage lines for all principal mining camps; at Congress with stage lines for Harjuna Hala, Station and Yarnell at Phenix with the Maricopa & Phenix R. R. for points on the S. F. R. This line is the best route to the Great Salt River Valley. For information regarding this valley and the rich mining section tributary to this road, address any Santa Fe Route representative, or

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Gen'l P. & Pass. Agt., Prescott, Ariz.  
Gen'l T. NICHOLSON,  
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.  
Gen'l Manager, Topeka, Kan.  
R. E. WELLS,  
Asst. Gen'l Manager, Prescott, Ariz.  
IRA P. SMITH,  
Commercial Agent, Phenix, Ariz.  
Gen'l Agent, El Paso, Texas.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
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**E. M. SANFORD,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
PRESCOTT, - ARIZONA.

**W. M. PERRILL,**  
Dist'ot Attorney Navajo County  
HOLBROOK, - ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all courts of Arizona.

**T. W. JOHNSTON,**  
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Will practice in the Courts of Navajo, Apache, Coconino and Mohave Counties.

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## REMINISCENCES.

## Personal Experiences and Recollections of Arizona, During the Past Thirty-Three Years.

The Establishment of Camp Ord, and Other Matters Connected Therewith.

BY A. F. BANTA.

## CHAPTER VI.

As for the troops and any danger therefrom I never gave it a second thought; for it always did appear to me an utter impossibility for either lumbering cavalymen or infantrymen to ever catch anything in the rugged mountains of Arizona. Of course Apaches, as well as other people, sometimes get careless and are surprised, but not very often is this the case; and it is or was mostly through treachery they were ever taken unawares in their camps. With this feeling of contempt for the "catching" ability of the troops, I informed Cooley and Dodd that I should forthwith notify the sleeping Indians that they might save their lives by flight. "Good God don't do that," said Cooley, "we are already outlawed now and liable to be shot at any moment." My reply to Mr. C.'s excited harangue was to the effect that the troops must first catch before they could shoot and if they can catch me in these mountains let 'em shoot and be d—d to 'em. I then proposed that all pull out. To this Cooley objected on the grounds that he and Dodd were under parole, having pledged their words to Captain Barry not to escape. Captain Barry's reasons for allowing his prisoners to return to their camp, putting the two whites on their parole, was to allay any suspicions the Indians might have so that his troops could make a complete and successful massacre the next morning, it being too late that evening to do the job. Mr. Cooley seemed greatly exercised over my proposition to inform the Apaches of their danger, and entreated me for God's sake not to do anything until he and Dodd could have another interview with the Captain. It seems that both my friends had also given their word not to even hint of the intended killing to the Apaches. They both immediately proceeded to the military camp; this was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the night. After about an hour both returned with the intelligence that Captain Barry would surely disobey his Colonel's orders and would not murder the poor devils on the following morning; that Barry had not said this in so many words but had distinctly conveyed this impression to them.

At that time now twenty-seven years ago, I was young full of the spirit of adventure and it did really seem to me a matter absolutely farcical for lumbering cavalymen to talk of catching any one, particularly in a mountainous country, and who was at home at any time and place amongst them. The following morning August 2d I awoke late, and seeing Captain Barry and Cooley walking back and forth along the brow of the mesa upon which our camp was situated I immediately felt that no massacre would take place. Runners were immediately sent out to call in all Apaches in the near neighborhood to have a "big peace talk" with Captain Barry. In the afternoon a grand pow-wow was had at which Captain Barry explained to the Apaches his orders from Colonel Green.

This was certainly a great surprise to our Apache friends, and the one solitary eye of our Chief, (he had lost his left eye in battle), seemed to take on a peculiar glitter; for he was a brave warrior as also was his brother—El Diablo—and had a massacre been attempted, although taken at a disadvantage by treachery, under the guise of friendship, he and his trusty braves certainly would have "made their record" before death.

At this "peace talk" were representatives from the Sierra Blanca Apaches, the Pinal Apaches, and perhaps others, but they were silent "lookers on in Venice," taking no part and apparently unknown and unnoticed by the Coyotes; but were always seen in the background, on the outskirts of the assembled council. At the conclusion of Captain Barry's talk many of the Apaches turned their eyes towards the writer, particularly Huero, but they were satisfied that I had had no part in the treachery, and my indignation must have shown plainly upon my face, for the Apache chiefs came to me immediately and expressed themselves as fully confident of my honesty and sincerity. Es-cah-pah, with that peculiar cynical smile on his face and devilish glitter of his one eye, informed Captain Barry that "had it not been by treachery, he nor Colonel Green could not have made much of a massacre; that possibly the shoe might have been on the other foot," or words to that effect. That under the circumstances, and as the Captain proposed to be just, he and his people were willing to meet half way. The Chief then produced his papers from Gen. James H. Carleton. The Captain looked them over carefully and was fully satisfied that to kill these people was to commit a great crime. In this connection it would be well to state that at the time Cooley, Dodd and the writer joined Es-cah-pah at the Zuñi villages, he had been to Santa Fe, New Mexico to see General Gettief, then in command of the district of New Mexico, for the express purpose of ascertaining if the promise of a reservation was to be carried out. But General Gettief told Es-cah-pah to go back that it was not in his military district; that he must see the district commander of Southern Arizona; and it was on his return from Santa Fe, we three joined the Chief and his party at the Pueblo de Zuñi.

After the commandant of the troop of horse had examined the Chief's papers, and had verified his statements through us who were acquainted with the facts, he informed the Indians that he would disobey the orders of his superior officer on humanitarian grounds; that in consideration thereof the principal men of the tribe must go with the three Americans to Camp McDowell and see General Deven, who alone had the right to make peace with them; that if the General did so he would give them papers which would protect them in the future from other scouting parties of soldiers. To this proposition the Indians agreed and seemed very glad to do so. The following day, August 3d, Captain Barry returned to Colonel Green's camp, still at the confluence of the east and west forks of the White river, and reported to his superior what he had done on his trip to the Apache camp on the Carizo. Colonel Green became at once very passionate at Captain Barry for disobeying orders in not killing all the Indians as ordered, and immediately relieved the Captain of his command, confining him to the camp limits.

Soon after Colonel Green selected a site about three-quarters of a mile further east upon the mesa, where a military post was established and named "Camp Ord" in honor of the department commander Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

Camp Ord was considered strategically situated, being located in the heart of the Apacheeria. This done Colonel Green returned with his command back to Fort Goodwin. Arriving at Goodwin the Colonel at once set about the preparation of a series of "charges and specifications" against Captain Barry, alleging "disobedience of orders, the violation of certain articles of war," and the inevitable winding up, viz, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." This rignarole of charges, etc., etc., were in due time sent to Gen. Thomas E. Deven, commanding officer of the southern military district of Arizona, with headquarters at Camp McDowell.

[CONTINUED.]

Lazard Freres have ordered \$1,000,000 gold from the Assay office for shipment to Europe tomorrow. Muller, Schall & Co. will withdraw \$30,000 in gold coin, to be forwarded to South America tomorrow.

## Russia and the United States.

Russia is a very wealthy nation, has a vast amount of gold at her disposal, and she is an excellent friend for the United States to have in case of war with England. The staunchness of her friendship was shown during the period of the late war of rebellion, when she stood firmly by that portion of the country which represented the Old Flag and the traditions of American freedom. Without the moral support which she then gave us, there were times when even the loyalty of the nation might have become disheartened, and felt that the struggle was uncertain.

But the so-called despotism of Russia was with our struggling and loyal armies, and never once through that long period of strife, in defeat or in victory, did she prove faithless, and today, while the press of Europe was almost universally denouncing the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland, and declaring that the Monroe doctrine was untenable and worthy of condemnation, the Russian press came out warmly in its favor and cordially indorsed the sentiment of "America for Americans."

With a surplus in her treasury which, according to the best information, is not less than \$1,000,000,000, Russia's offer to stand by the treasury of the United States is not without value. In the international chess game which is being played, it will be a great thing for the United States to have Russia as a friendly power at our elbow. In times of trial she has been a better friend to us than ever John Bull, who is always on the alert for ascendancy.

Russia is not standing idle in the world's march for advancement. She is building the most extensive and the most expensive railroad of the world, and its completion means for the Russian people new conditions and enlarged commercial facilities, greater comfort for her people, the opening up of vast mineral wealth, and a continent of rich farming lands for her peasantry. There can be, under existing conditions, nothing like stagnation in Russian affairs, but rather broad expansion and growth.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record in a recent letter to that journal:

"Russia's chief motive for her offer of gold to the United States was her desire to give her great plans a broader and more secure basis. It was originally made months ago, unconditionally, and in a peaceful, friendly, spirit. She made it partly with the purpose of freeing the United States from England and the European money-lenders, and partly in order to place some of her gold reserve where it would do her the most good in case of emergency."

"Although she does not seek war with England, she is wise enough to be prepared for it. Should war be forced upon Russia her gold would be in the United States, where it could be used to pay for war material, provisions, etc., which she naturally would buy from the States. The trial order of armor plate, given to Carnegie at a time when it could have been filled easily at home, is one of the strongest proofs that Russia wanted to ascertain whether she could rely on the States in case of war to execute her orders."

In view of the completion of the Nicaraguan Canal under American control and the consequent enlargement of both American and Russian commerce, the same correspondent suggests:

"Then, not until then, but then in reality, Russia and the United States will be masters of the Pacific, and supremacy in commerce and at sea will be wrested forever from the English flag, and wrested by two powers who are so widely separated and whose spheres of interest are so different that they would never clash."

In case of serious difficulty with Great Britain these possibilities are not unpleasant things to contemplate, and Uncle Sam will look with complacent satisfaction at the continued friendship of the powerful Russian empire. We owe Russia something for her past attitude toward us, and it will not lessen our trust in her in the future. Though a government of so-called despotism, she has stood fast and firm for American freedom.—Los Angeles Times.

## TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Following Named Gentlemen Comprise the Republican Committee of Arizona.

Executive committee—J. H. Kibbey, chairman; R. L. Long, secretary; T. W. Hine, A. O. Brodie, T. P. Carson, W. M. Griffith, Herbert Brown.

Apache county—J. H. Bowman, W. C. Barnes, Jas. Mahoney, J. L. Hubbell, Jesse N. Smith.

Cochise county—Allen T. Bird, Al. Noyes, W. F. Nichols, A. L. Grow, W. A. Place.

Cocconino county—E. S. Clark, C. M. Funston, N. G. Layton, F. W. Smith, E. F. Greenlaw.

Gila county—G. M. Allison, G. T. Peter, T. A. Pascoe, W. M. Griffith, F. W. Westmeyer.

Graham county—M. J. Egan, H. L. Smith, H. Weech, Alexander McLean, E. A. Cutter.

Maricopa county—Jas. McMillan, T. W. Hine, Lincoln Fowler, W. S. White, L. H. Goodrich.

Mohave county—H. H. Watkins, F. L. Smith, J. K. Halsey, J. L. Nelson, David Southwick.

Pima county—Charles R. Drake, Herbert Brown, J. A. Zabriskie, Geo. Christ, R. H. Paul.

Pinal county—W. B. Reed, T. P. Carson, O. H. Carpenter, W. F. Cooper, E. W. Childs.

Yavapai county—A. O. Brodie, Chas. Akers, D. L. Robinson, John S. Jones, Thos. Roach.

Yuma county—J. W. Dorrington, O. F. Townsend, F. S. Ingalls, F. E. Ewing, Frank Wightman.

The above is all right except for Apache and Navajo counties.

## Quick Time.

Horace Townsend, correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger desired some information from Philadelphia today.

He telephoned inquiry from the News office of the Cable company. The inquiry was cabled to New York and telephoned thence to Philadelphia. A reply was sent back by telephone and cable and received in London in twelve minutes. There was no pre-arrangement or preparation, and it is now seen that had all parties been alert and desirous of making a record, the same performance could have been accomplished in nine or ten minutes. As it is they made phenomenal time.

## Ousted.

A great sensation was caused by the summary removal from office of Postmaster-General Gochicea, Postmaster Montiel of the City of Mexico, and all sorts of rumors are circulating as to the cause. The press and public have been loudly complaining of the service, and it was known in official circles that some changes were coming. The former postmaster in this city fled over a year ago, leaving a shortage of some \$60,000, and he has never been apprehended. The removal of the officials mentioned was made on the order of Minister of Communications, General Mena.

## The Merrill Murder.

Through General Wheaton a report has reached the War Department from Captain Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, at San Carlos agency, in which the Captain says he is satisfied that Captain Mayers, the Indian agent there, has done all in his power to determine whether or not the murderers of the Merrill family have been on the reservation since the murder, and whether the crime was committed by Indians. The Captain reports that he is now convinced the renegade Massai is the murderer. If he has been on the reservation since the murder, the Indians don't know it.

## Plenty of Time.

Geo. Leonard who is "beating" his way from San Francisco to Boston on a wager of \$5,000, arrived in New York city, January 14. Leonard must make a journey across the continent in thirty days without any expenditure. He must have \$500 in hand when he reaches Boston. Leonard will receive half of a \$5,000 wager if he makes the trip in thirty days. He has only been nineteen days on his journey and has already earned \$462.

## Power of Francis Schlatter.

"What is the mystery of the wonderful healing power possessed by Francis Schlatter?" said Rev. Helen Van Anderson, pastor of the Church of Higher Life of Boston, to an audience that tested the seating and standing capacity of Allen Hall yesterday afternoon. The subject of her sermon was "Schlatter, the Divine Healer, and something of the Philosophy of Spiritual Healing." The services included solos by Mr. L. G. Parker and Miss Loring. The speaker outlined the history of the poor shoemaker and gave some details of his methods of curing the sick, instancing many cases. Continuing her remarks she said:

"Is there any philosophic foundation upon which his power is based? Is this man chosen for the work? If there is a philosophy in it, cannot others come into the power? I believe there are answers to these questions just as I know there are questions that have appealed to the brightest minds of our times. Schlatter says that the power that is in him is the spirit of the Father as something that is of himself a part, that dwells within him, that guides and directs as well as impels him. On account of his wonderful faith in and implicit obedience to the dictates of that spirit he has suffered many privations, he has wandered over desert wilds, he has fasted, literally abstained from food for seventy-five days; he has been persecuted, arrested as a vagrant, but through it all he has maintained his loyalty to his faith. He has kept himself, as it were, in a holy niche away from the world, that he might the better subject himself to the influence of the spirit and so fit himself to affect the consciousness of those to whom he ministers."

"Thus he has inspired hope in the hopeless. Their very hopelessness has been like a door to their receptive faculties, and through the emanations from this man of sublime faith in the Father, the potency of that faith has entered the souls of the sick and made them well. Thousands who went to him desolate and broken in body and mind, through his hope and faith have been rejuvenated. It is possible, I believe, for all of us in a greater or lesser degree to exercise similar influence, but before we are qualified to receive and administer this spiritual healing power we must prepare ourselves by leading spiritual lives. Such lives are possible for all human beings, but they can only be attained by fasting, not abstaining from food, but giving up beliefs in appearances and willingly sacrificing many of those things that we have come to regard as essential to our material welfare and happiness."

The services were concluded by a healing service, consisting of a prayer by the pastor and silent prayer on the part of the audience.—Boston Herald.

## Good Advice.

Winslow as at present situated is wholly dependent on the railroad. Put a thrifty farming community surrounding it of 400 or 500 and she would be, in a measure, independent of the road. Eastern railroad magnates and European bond holders, care no more for the interests of the residents of our town, than they do for the dirt under their feet. They would see all business stopped, and our property holders forced to get up and leave their possessions, if in doing so either could gain a temporary advantage. Let us get together and act as one man, to induce capital to come into the country, develop our water supply, reclaim land, and place ourselves on an independent and self-sustaining basis. It strikes the Mail that any other course is simply suicidal.—Mail.

The above is the very soundest sort of advice, and the sooner Winslow people heed it the better for them. No city in the world was ever built upon "imports" alone.

## Another Bill.

William Baldwin, who recently completed a trip from New York to San Francisco and return on foot, under a wager, giving baloon ascensions, tight-rope performances, etc., will start from Brooklyn, January 23, on a tour around the world under similar conditions. The wager this time is that Baldwin shall start without a cent, and with the exception of water-ways, he is to walk across the two continents, to return to New York within eighteen months with \$2,000 in cash.